

CHRONOLOGY OF INTERNATIONAL EVENTS AND DOCUMENTS

Supplement to

THE WORLD TODAY

PERIODICAL ROOM
GENERAL LIBRARY
UNIV. OF TORONTO

Published twice a month by the Royal Institute of International Affairs, Chatham House, St. James's Square, London, S.W.1

Annual subscription 12s. 6d. Per copy 6d.

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ALBANIA. Oct. 5.—The Premier, referring to the Greek Government's demand for the return of Southern Albania, told the press that if attacked Albania "will fight to a man to repel the invader". He described the prospect of a Balkan federation as "theory, and impracticable".

ARGENTINA. Oct. 8.—It was learnt that the Universities of Buenos Aires, La Plata, Cordoba, and El Litoral had been occupied by the police and closed by the Government. All but 20 of the 1,600 students previously arrested in Buenos Aires had been released.

According to Washington reports the Government had attempted to establish diplomatic relations with the U.S.S.R., but this had been rejected by the Soviet Government.

Oct. 9.—Gen. Avalos was reported to have sent Col. Peron an ultimatum giving him until 6 p.m. to resign. Troops began to march on the capital and Gen. Avalos's forces took over the War Ministry. Col. Peron then resigned. The Ministry of the Interior informed the press, adding that elections would be called for April, 1946. Rioting began in the capital, and 3 men were wounded.

The crisis was stated to have been brought to a head by a clash between the Executive and the Legislature when the Government arrested a Judge and the Supreme Court declared the action illegal.

The Foreign Minister told the press that Col. Peron's resignation was the fulfilment of President Farrell's promise that there would not be an official candidate for the Presidency.

The Chief of the Federal Police resigned. (He was a close collaborator with Col. Peron.)

Oct. 10.—Official announcements stated that Col. Peron had resigned voluntarily. Gen. Avalos was appointed Minister of War.

El Mundo, *La Razon*, *The Standard* (printed in English) and other leading papers were suspended for printing unauthorized versions of the events leading to the resignation.

Oct. 11.—Reports reached Montevideo that senior army and naval

officers had presented an ultimatum to President Farrell to hand over his powers to the Supreme Court immediately. All the civilian Ministers had resigned.

Oct. 12.—The Cabinet resigned, but Gen. Avalos and the Minister of Marine (Adm. Lima) continued in office.

The ultimatum to the President was reported to include demands for the arrest of Col. Peron, the resignation of the three Radical Ministers, the lifting of the state of siege, immediate elections, and elimination from the Government of all Col. Peron's supporters.

The Army officers were understood to have withdrawn their support from Col. Peron and declared against him because of his intention of bringing back the Radical Party to power (to provide him with votes in his candidature for the Presidency) and of his concessions to the U.S.A. through the intermediary of Dr. Cooke (a Radical, friendly to Washington) while he himself fought a personal battle against Mr. Braden.

President Farrell was understood to have refused to order Col. Peron's arrest, but to have accepted the other demands. He was reported to have offered his resignation to the Army officers.

Disturbances occurred in Buenos Aires, and crowds called for the resignation of the President. Some casualties were reported.

Oct. 13.—Gen. Avalos announced that he would act as Minister of the Interior and Finance, and Adm. Lima as Foreign Minister and Minister of Justice (these two had been appointed on Oct. 9, after Col. Peron resigned). Gen. Avalos also said that non-political personages would fill the other Ministries. The Army was now united, and Col. Peron was under detention. He had ordered complete freedom for the press and all suppressed papers could resume publication. The Elections would be held on April 7, and there would be no official candidate for the Presidency.

Oct. 15.—Demonstrations by workers in support of Col. Peron occurred in the capital and other cities. The War Minister, in a statement for the workers, declared that the social benefits granted by Col. Peron would be maintained.

Oct. 16.—The War Ministry announced that Col. Peron had not been arrested but was only being protected. Rioting occurred in Buenos Aires, and the police used tear gas bombs. Demonstrations and strikes by workers also took place in other centres, all in favour of Col. Peron.

Oct. 17.—The President asked Col. Peron to take over the Government. The Colonel refused (he was in a military hospital, ill) but demanded the dismissal of Gen. Avalos and Adm. Lima. Labour demonstrations and strikes continued, and many thousands of workers marched to Government House calling for Col. Peron. The General Confederation of Labour called a 24-hour strike for the Colonel.

The President later announced the resignation of the Cabinet.

Col. Peron was given an enthusiastic reception when he addressed a mass meeting of workers in the capital.

Oct. 18.—A general strike was declared in support of Col. Peron and spread to most parts of the country.

Dr. Cooke was reappointed Foreign Minister, and Gen. Molina became Minister of War and Adm. Pantin, Minister of Marine.

Disorders occurred at Cordoba when crowds attacked the premises of an anti-Peron paper.

Oct. 20.—A Cabinet was formed, with Gen. Pistarini as Vice-President and Minister of Public Works; Col. Desalzo, the Interior; Dr. Cooke, Foreign Affairs; Col. Avalos, Finance; Dr. Astigueta, Justice and Education; Gen. Molina, War; Adm. Patin, Marine; Senor Marotta, Agriculture; Col. Mercante, Labour; Col. Abarca, Industry and Commerce; and Commodore Sustaita, Aviation. Most of the Ministers were supporters of Col. Peron.

Gen. Avalos was removed from the command of the Campo de Mayo.

AUSTRIA. *Oct. 8.*—It was learnt that schemes for initiating a single unified currency had fallen through owing to Russian objections.

The Allied Council agreed upon a labour code, permitting collective bargaining by trade unions.

Oct. 10.—The Government decided to debar all former members of the Nazi Party from voting at the Elections.

Oct. 14.—The Government were understood to have appealed to the Allies to help them deal with the very large numbers of refugees already in or attempting to enter the country—mostly Germans from Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, and Yugoslavia. About 1 million were reported to be in or *en route* for Lower Austria, half of them from the Sudetenland. (Lower Austria was in Russian occupation, and there was no frontier control at the Hungarian and Czech borders.)

Oct. 15.—U.S. recognition of Government. (*see U.S.A.*)

Oct. 20.—The Provisional Government was recognized by the four Allied Occupation Powers, and the Allied Council announced that one of its main duties would be to hold free elections as early as possible and not later than Dec. 31.

BELGIUM. *Oct. 10.*—Gen. de Gaulle arrived in Brussels.

Oct. 19.—M. van Acker handed to M. Pirenne, the King's Secretary, the photograph of a document found by the U.S. authorities at Berchtesgaden, containing the minutes of the King's conversation with Hitler in November, 1940.

BULGARIA. *Oct. 11.*—It was learnt that M. Burov and M. Mushanov had been released, and that the opposition papers such as *Nove Zemeldsko Zname* had been allowed to reappear.

Oct. 15.—The opposition leaders announced that they would boycott the elections on Nov. 18.

Oct. 17.—Reports from Turkish sources indicated that the Communists were making strong efforts to effect a union between the workers and the peasants, and to undermine and destroy the independence of the Agrarian Party. To break up the well-established co-operative movement promoted by the Agrarians the Communists were setting up *Kolkhozes* run by themselves.

BURMA. Oct. 9.—Civil Government was restored.

Oct. 16.—The Governor arrived back in Rangoon, and took over the administration from the military.

Oct. 17.—The Governor in a speech said that he returned armed with a programme for "enabling Burma to attain full stature as a nation, and to enjoy, in as short a time as is physically possible, the same degree of freedom as Great Britain herself".

CANADA. Oct. 16.—The charter of the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization was signed in Quebec by 30 nations.

Oct. 19.—The Soviet delegation at the Quebec Conference signed the constitution of the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization.

CEYLON. Oct. 8.—The report of the Soulbury Commission on Constitutional Reform was published. It recommended self-government on the British model with eventual full Dominion status for the island. It proposed the establishment of a Senate of 30 members and a House of Representatives of 95 elected and 6 nominated members, and a Cabinet of Ministers responsible to the Legislature in place of the existing Board.

CHILE. Oct. 11.—The President in Washington. (*see U.S.A.*)

CHINA. Oct. 8.—It was learnt that U.S. Marines had landed at Taku, Tangku, and Chinwangtao to maintain order.

The Secretary-General of the Communist Party was ambushed outside Chungking and killed.

Oct. 9.—Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, in a broadcast, said: "Political self-government will be encouraged. Legal status will be accorded to all parties; people's councils will be established in towns and cities, and a national assembly will be called soon."

Oct. 11.—A joint statement was issued in Chungking in which the Government and the Communist leaders pledged themselves to avoid civil war by all possible means and to co-operate for peace-time construction. They agreed on the formation of a "political consultative council" of representatives of all parties, with the aim of discussing the convocation of a national congress to end one-party rule. Laws forbidding freedom of conscience, the press, and assembly were to be abolished, and all political parties were to be equal before the law. Only the recognized police force and the judiciary would be entitled to arrest, try, or punish, and the Communist proposal to release political prisoners was accepted. The Communists agreed to allow Government troops to occupy cities in Communist areas, such as Peiping, but asked that they should remain in the cities and not clash with Communist troops in the surrounding countryside.

It was learnt that the Communists in Chungking had protested against the Governor of Shansi recruiting surrendered Japanese troops for use against Communists.

Oct. 14.—Gen. Mao Tze-tung arrived back in Yenan and told a party congress that the ruling cliques of the Kuomintang were preparing for civil war and were hoping "that certain Allied officers will fill the same rôle in China as Gen. Scobie filled in Greece".

It was reported that the Communists, in the areas they had taken over from the Japanese, were controlling public utilities, and winning over people to their cause by ordering employers to double the wages of all workers, and by reducing land rents.

Oct. 15.—Gen. Chiang Kai-shek told the press that his programme included a complete settlement with the Communist Party and the reincorporation of Manchuria, and perhaps of Outer Mongolia, in the Republic. The U.S.S.R. had informed him that on Oct. 10 a plebiscite had begun in Outer Mongolia to determine whether it should become independent.

Oct. 21.—The Communist Party announced that their troops would withdraw from all areas south of the Yangtze.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA. *Oct. 18.*—The Government decreed the nationalization of (1) the mines, natural resources, and big iron and steel enterprises; (2) some large food and agricultural undertakings; (3) banking; (4) insurance.

EGYPT. *Oct. 7.*—Parliament issued a decree ending the state of siege.

FRANCE. *Oct. 9.*—Laval was sentenced to death for treason, with loss of civil rights and confiscation of property.

Oct. 10.—Gen. de Gaulle in Brussels. (*see Belgium.*)

Oct. 12.—Gen. de Gaulle arrived back in Paris. Referring to the future organization for peace, he told the press that Prussia, which had been responsible for European crises, had disappeared as a State, and there was only a "past entity which was called Germany". The Rhine valley was now in part under French control, but France did not wish to annex the Rhine territories, and Germans and French would have to live together there. He advocated international control of the Ruhr.

Referring to the "Western family", he said that "a Western organization does no harm to a European organization, and a European organization does no harm to a world organization".

France was resolved not to accept any settlement to which she was not a party, and she must be included in discussions on any subject by the Big Five.

Speaking of Italy, Gen. de Gaulle said that she was a necessary factor to Europe, "indispensable in the Mediterranean, and our neighbour—our cousin." It would be unjust if she were excluded from Tripolitania and Cyrenaica, where she had been so long established. They were, moreover, dealing with a new Italy who would respect the rights of the inhabitants. They were anxious to reach an agreement with the Chinese in Indo-China.

Oct. 15.—Laval was executed.

The International Labour Organization met in Paris.

Oct. 18.—The Government decided to set up a commission on atomic energy working under the Government and receiving an initial grant of 500 million francs.

Italy and Guatemala were readmitted to the International Labour Organization, and Iceland's admission was approved.

Oct. 21.—The Elections were held, with women and Servicemen voting for the first time. Polling was heavy. The electors, besides electing an Assembly, were asked to answer "Yes" or "No" to two questions: (1) Is the Assembly to be a Constitution-making body? (2) If so, do you agree that, till the new Constitution has been put into force, the provisional Constitution shall be as follows: the Assembly will elect a President of the Republic, who will then form a Government and submit it to the Assembly. This Government to be responsible to the Assembly.

If the answer to the first question was "Yes", the Assembly would draw up the new Constitution within 7 months, and submit it to a referendum within one month of its adoption.

Preliminary results of the election to the Assembly were: Communists 156 seats; the M.R.P. (Catholic left) 142; Socialists, 135; Radical Socialists, 29; and others, 53. The reply to both questions was 'Yes'.

GERMANY. Oct. 11.—Figures of German war casualties. (*see Great Britain.*)

Oct. 12.—The Allied Control Council ordered the seizure and confiscation of the I.G. Farben Industrie. The war production plants were to be destroyed, and the remaining plants used for reparations and for peace-time production in Germany.

Oct. 13.—The repatriation began of 500,000 Poles from the British Zone.

Oct. 14.—It was announced that the Allied Control Council had suspended its work on the re-establishment of central administration in Germany owing to the French opposition to centralization at such an early stage.

Oct. 16.—Gen. Eisenhower issued his second monthly report on military government in Germany from Aug. 20 to Sept. 20. He stated that in the U.S. zone there had been very little progress in the formation of political parties. In Berlin, however, the Communist Party, the Social-Democratic Party, the Christian-Democratic Union, and the Liberal Democratic Party were already functioning when the U.S. forces occupied their sector. The Communist Party held a majority of the strategic posts in the Berlin *Magistrat* and in the administration of the Berlin municipalities. These parties had succeeded in forming a political *bloc*, attempting thereby to unify their policies on major questions. Such a device would not be encouraged in the U.S. zone. The parties published newspapers with newsprint allocated to them by the Soviet authorities, but the Communist paper was granted a double quota. All papers were subjected to Soviet censorship. The

Berlin radio was under Soviet censorship, and was chiefly available to the Communists.

Other points made were that (1) there was almost no organized opposition to the Military Government. Everyone was primarily concerned with the need of food, fuel, and transport. Food import requirements for the U.S., British, and French zones for 1945-6 amounted to some 4 million metric tons, bread grain equivalent. (2) Shortage of labour in western Germany was hampering coal production, and the industrial plants of the zone were operating at only 5 per cent of capacity. (3) Between 12,000 and 15,000 Nazis had been removed from financial institutions in the U.S. zone. (4) Venereal disease was widespread and measures for its control had been initiated. (5) Reconstruction of the Jewish communities was slow owing to the almost total absence of rabbis. (6) The total number of Nazis who had been arrested in the U.S. zone was 66,500. (7) 99 per cent of Russians and some 81 per cent of all displaced persons in the U.S. zone had been repatriated. (8) Workers were more concerned with the creation of trade unions than with forming political parties. (9) Several large black markets in the U.S. zone had been destroyed.

Gen. Eisenhower's letter to President Truman on Jews in the U.S. zone. (*see U.S.A.*)

Oct. 18.—The International Military Tribunal sat in Berlin and received from the U.S.A., France, Great Britain, and the U.S.S.R. the indictment of the 24 Nazi leaders. There were 4 counts: the "common plan or conspiracy", dating from the conception of the Nazi Party; crimes against peace through wars of aggression; war crimes; and crimes against humanity.

Oct. 19.—Polish Ambassador to London's statement on repatriation of Germans. (*see Poland.*)

Oct. 20.—The captain and 2 other officers of a U-boat were sentenced to death at Hamburg, and 2 others to long terms of imprisonment for committing a war crime by murdering allied and British seamen of the steamer *Peleus* by machine gunning them when they sank it in the Atlantic.

The Allied Control Council approved a law for increases in taxation on earned incomes, investments, and corporations.

GREAT BRITAIN. *Oct. 9.*—Mr. Bevin told Parliament that at the opening session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, he had proposed that all 5 members of the Council should be allowed to attend all meetings, and to participate in the discussions, but that the decisions should be taken only by the delegations whose Governments had been signatories of the relevant terms of surrender. All agreed on this interpretation of the Berlin Protocol and a resolution was passed unanimously. Progress was made towards drafting treaties with Finland and Italy. The U.S. delegation had proposed that the Italian colonies should be placed under a collective trusteeship by the United Nations Organization. The Foreign Ministers agreed to refer this proposal to their deputies. The U.S. delegation stated that their Government would not negotiate

peace treaties with Rumania or Bulgaria until broadly representative Governments had been established there. As there were such divergent views on this subject he (Mr. Bevin) had proposed that an independent inquiry should be made into conditions in those two countries.

M. Molotov subsequently objected to France and China taking part in the discussions on the peace treaties, and stated that their participation was a violation of the Berlin agreement. The 3 Foreign Secretaries could not agree on the interpretation of the agreement, and the meeting broke down.

Mr. Bevin pointed out that the Berlin agreement had stated that the Council's immediate task was to draft peace treaties with Italy, Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary, and Finland, and that members other than the signatories of the surrender terms would be invited to participate in the discussion of matters directly concerning them. The French Government had stated that it was necessarily interested in all settlements in Europe. The Berlin agreement had also stated that the Council might adopt its procedure according to the problems it was dealing with. M. Molotov had agreed to this on Sept. 11. Instructions from his Government forced him to change his view.

The withdrawal of France and China from discussions on the Balkan Treaties would have been incompatible with the Charter of the United Nations Organization, which laid special responsibility on the five Powers. The Soviet disagreement involved a question of principle—to what extent were the Big Three to exclude other nations from the discussion of matters of grave concern to them?

Oct. 10.—The Colonial Secretary stated in Parliament that the Government had decided to form a Malayan Union of the 9 States in the Peninsula and the 2 British Settlements of Penang and Malacca. Provision would be made for Singapore to be constituted as a separate colony. The people of Penang and Malacca would lose none of their rights as British citizens.

Mr. Bevin stated in Parliament that the withdrawal of British troops from Persia had been almost completed and that M. Molotov had assured him that the withdrawal of Soviet troops was proceeding.

As a result of dock strikes in almost all the principal ports of the country troops were brought in to unload urgent cargoes.

Oct. 11.—Mr. Attlee told Parliament that the estimated total losses of the German armed forces including killed, permanently wounded, and permanent medical casualties, between Sept. 1, 1939, and May 10, 1945, were 7,400,000.

Oct. 16.—Parliament granted a Vote of Credit of £2,000 million to meet expenditure during the remainder of the financial year.

Oct. 17.—The Deputy Premier of South Africa arrived in London.

The Duke of Alba stated in London that he had resigned his post as Spanish Ambassador because of his disagreement with the Franco régime, "holding it to be harmful to the best interests of Spain". He reaffirmed his faith in the Monarchy.

Oct. 20.—A report on the impact of war on civilian consumption in the U.K., the U.S.A., and Canada was submitted to the Combined

Production and Resources Board by a special Combined Committee on Non-Food Consumption Levels. It showed that consumption purchases decreased appreciably in the U.K., but increased in the U.S.A. and Canada, and that only in the case of the U.K. was there a net reduction in national wealth.

GREECE. Oct. 5.—Albanian Premier's warning (*see Albania.*)

Oct. 9.—The Government resigned. It was officially stated that the main reason was the country's reaction against the Government's decision to hold elections on Jan. 20. The left-wing parties had refused to take part in them, and the Liberals had stated: "Though the party in principle does not favour abstention from political struggles, it is not disposed to share responsibility for an electoral fiasco which must lead to a national tragedy and to the permanent establishment of unrest and anarchy in the country."

Oct. 10.—The Liberal leader, M. Sophoulis, accepted the Regent's charge to form a coalition Cabinet in which the Populists would be represented.

Oct. 11.—The Communist Party demanded the formation of a "democratic Cabinet", and attacked Gen. Scobie and British intervention, adding: "We demand the immediate departure from Greece of the British occupation and political services."

Oct. 16.—The Populist Party issued a manifesto stating that it would enter a coalition with the Liberals on condition that (1) the Government were led by a non-party man, (2) the elections were held on Jan. 20.

Oct. 17.—The Regent assumed the Premiership, retaining the former Cabinet with the exception of Adm. Vougaris.

HUNGARY Oct. 7.—The Budapest Municipal elections were held and resulted in the Smallholders' Party winning 123 seats, and the Communists and Social Democrats (the Workers' United Front) 100.

Oct. 16.—A state of siege was imposed because of the prevalence of murder and robbery throughout the country.

Oct. 17.—A decree was issued imposing the death penalty for any attempt to export food or other essentials without the Government's permission, and 15 years' imprisonment for failing to report, or to deliver to the National Bank, all foreign assets. Farmers failing to deliver their quota of bread grain to the authorities were to be liable to sentences up to 5 years.

The Soviet C.-in-C., chairman of the Allied Control Commission, told the party leaders that there should be one Government list of candidates for the General Election, on the Rumanian and Bulgarian model. As the country was faced with bankruptcy and the threat of civil war no single political party should be in power.

Oct. 20.—British and U.S. representations regarding the Soviet-Hungarian economic agreement. (*see U.S.S.R.*)

INDIA. Oct. 10.—Pundit Nehru, opening the Congress Election

campaign, advocated the adoption of the slogan of the National Army (the force formed to collaborate with the Japanese), "Onward to Delhi". He declared that Congress would have no dealings with the Muslim League, and denounced *Pakistan*.

Oct. 17.—Mr. Jinnah, opening the Election campaign, said at Quetta that the Congress Party was planning "to grab power by getting into the *gadi*, and then crush the Muslims with British bayonets".

INDO-CHINA. *Oct. 12.*—It was learnt that the discussions between the French and Annamites had failed. The Annamites demanded that responsibility for public order should be transferred from the police to the nationalists, and that French forces should be disarmed and withdraw into a special areas where their safety and food would be guaranteed. The French rejected these proposals.

It was reported that Annamites gangs had murdered native agents of the French Security Service, which had been taken over by the British.

Intense fighting went on in Saigon throughout the night.

Oct. 13.—Annamites attacked the French around the Saigon airfield and station. Later, buildings were set on fire and heavy fighting ensued. Annamites attempted to dislodge Indian troops from the docks area, but were repulsed. They failed also to cross the Saigon River. Within the city infiltrating nationalists were engaged by the French.

Fresh French forces took up positions in the main fighting areas, as Adm. Mountbatten was reported to have ordered the evacuation of the British from Saigon as soon as possible.

It was reported that (1) in the Cambodia area, as in other inland places, the Japanese had been openly assisting the Annamites and selling them arms, (2) the British had made contact with a leading member of the Cambodian Government, (3) additional French troops were being flown into Cambodia, (4) the Annamites had tried to encourage Indian troops to revolt.

Oct. 15.—Troops of the French 2nd Armoured Division arrived in Saigon.

IRAQ. *Oct. 16.*—Col. Salahuddin Sabagh, one of the leaders of the May, 1941 revolt, was executed in Baghdad.

ITALY. *Oct. 11.*—Sgr. Parri told the press that the British Foreign Minister's statement on the internationalization of the port of Trieste was satisfactory. The suggested international guarantees for their new Constitution would be "not only acceptable, but desirable", provided the same system was applied to all European States. Their colonial policy was not one of imperialism or expansion, but of retaining what they had already built. They wanted a definition of their juridical status so that they could negotiate and trade with other countries.

Oct. 18.—Sgr. de Gasperi told the Cabinet that there seemed no hope of an early peace treaty and that they were, therefore, seeking a provisional peace which would leave only territorial and colonial problems unsolved. Italy would be asked to pay reparations by making

economic compensations to the countries which had been damaged by her. The future of their colonies should be considered from an economic rather than a political standpoint.

JAPAN. Oct. 8.—Further Cabinet appointments were announced as—Tamon Maeda, Minister of Education; Zenjiro Horikiri, Home Minister; Keizo Shibusawa, Finance; Takeo Tanaka, Transportation; Adm. Mitsumasa Yonai, Navy; and Sankuro Ogisawara, Commerce and Industry. Gen. MacArthur approved the new Cabinet.

Oct. 9.—The Premier, in a broadcast, said the Government's policy would be to "reveal the truth to the people, regardless of whether it may be good or bad . . . to uphold the fundamental rights of the people, to restore completely the freedom of the press, assembly, and association, to establish democratic rule", and to reform the Houses of Peers and Representatives. He promised to "undertake the drastic renovation of all branches of the administrative system, and by decisive action to remedy the long-standing evils of officialdom and laxity of discipline". Government officials who had "trampled down the rights of the people" would be severely punished. The political power of the military clique and bureaucrats had been broken, and henceforth "all politics and economics will be determined by the will of the majority". He asked all to unite behind the Government for the economic struggle ahead, and stated that plans were being made for "the carrying out of public works and land-development enterprises".

Speaking to the press, he said that traditional militarism and regimentation would be displaced by a progressive system of education which would develop individuality and citizenship leading to "human culture and natural science".

Government officials deposited at Allied H.Q. \$250 million worth of gold, silver, and platinum.

Oct. 10.—Demonstrations by Socialists, Communists, and Koreans took place in Tokyo to welcome political prisoners just released in compliance with Gen. MacArthur's order of Oct. 4. The crowd shouted "Long live the Allies", and "Down with the Emperor". A strike of the students in 2 Tokyo schools continued in protest against the "militaristic" tendencies of the Allies.

Allied H.Q. ordered the Government to prove the necessity for importing such articles as rice, salt, and cotton and its ability to pay for these imports in foods or money, and to establish an agency to receive and distribute fairly whatever imports were authorized.

Oct. 11.—Gen. MacArthur received the Premier. He ordered the Government to effect as soon as possible: the enfranchisement of women; encouragement of labour unions; liberalization of the education systems; the abolition of the secret inquisition and of abuses against private citizens; and revision and democratization of economic monopolies.

The Imperial household, Government agencies, and similar financial institutions were ordered to report their holdings in foreign exchange assets.

Oct. 14.—Allied H.Q. ordered the Government to hand over for the use of essential industries and individual consumers all stocks of petroleum, including the Army and Navy stores derived from Borneo and the Netherlands East Indies. Gen. MacArthur promised to give the people large stocks of petroleum products held by the occupation forces and "not otherwise being utilized".

Oct. 15.—Gen. MacArthur announced the completion of the disarmament of 7 million Japanese, adding, "Japan no longer reckons as a world Power, either large or small".

Oct. 17.—The Emperor ordered a political amnesty.

Oct. 18.—Gen. MacArthur forbade the cultivation of all plants from which narcotic drugs were extracted, and ordered the destruction of all existing crops and the "freezing" of all stocks. No imports would be permitted except with Allied permission.

The *Asahi* reported that Prince Konoye had stated that the Emperor was watching "with great concern" the trend of U.S. public opinion about his abdication. He accepted the Potsdam Declaration, and had a grave responsibility for the faithful execution of its terms, and considered he could not leave the throne before the obligation was discharged.

JAVA. Oct. 7.—The nationalist paper *Meredka* announced that a "people's army", formed from all the Indonesian forces, was concentrating outside Batavia to prevent the landing of Dutch troops. Dr. Soekarno was reported to have revived a home guard force named *Peta* and merged it with the police.

Oct. 8.—Extremists at Bandoeng were reported to have arrested all moderate Indonesian officials and the British and Dutch seconds-in-command of the Organization for the Recovery of Allied Prisoners and Internees. The airfields at Surabaya and Jogjakarta were stated to be unusable, and fighting was going on at the latter between Indonesians and Japanese. At Semarang the nationalists had got possession of Japanese arms and ammunition.

A British soldier was killed in Batavia by an extremist.

Oct. 9.—Extremists seized part of the railway from Batavia to Bandoeng. They circulated pamphlets threatening the Amboinese that if they aided the Dutch they would take action against the 30,000 Amboinese living in Java and Madura.

Senior British and Dutch officials of the Recovery of Prisoners Organization saw Dr. Soekarno and protested against the obstruction of their work throughout the country.

Oct. 11.—Attacks by extremists on Allied transport led to the killing of a British and an Indian officer. Six extremists were killed and 40 arrested.

Oct. 12.—Dutch Premier's statement. (*see The Netherlands.*)

Oct. 13.—The "Indonesian People's Army" declared war on the Dutch, Eurasians, and Amboinese, and advocated the use of all weapons, including poison.

Nationalist propaganda accused the British of "giving protection to

the return of the Dutch administration" and the Bandoeng radio said the Recovery of Prisoners Organization was 90 per cent Dutch and would soon be "swept from Java".

Oct. 14.—Indonesian extremists interned all the Japanese at Ambarawa Banjoebiroe and took over the guarding of the internment camps.

Gen. Hawthorn, Allied C.-in-C., issued a proclamation placing Batavia under Allied military administration, but until this was made effective control would be exercised through the Japanese civil authorities. Offences listed by the proclamation included sabotage, looting, strikes in public services, refusal to sell the necessities of life on racial grounds, the carrying of arms except by uniformed police, and the holding of public meetings to incite disorder.

The People's Army proclaimed a state of siege in Batavia.

Dr. Soekarno protested to Gen. Christison that the British were "insufficiently neutral" and were preventing the nationalists from destroying the Dutch.

Japanese forces were reported to have recovered the city and airfield of Bandoeng, but to have been driven out of Serang. In the Surabaya area extremists were stated to be rising against the moderate nationalists as well as the Japanese. The revolt was reported to have spread to Bali.

Oct. 15.—Five Indonesian intermediaries from the Netherlands met the nationalist leaders in Batavia. It was learnt that discussions had also taken place between Col. Wirdjoatmodjo of the Netherlands East Indies Civil Service and Dr. Soekarno and his colleagues.

Extremists arrested the staff of the Recovery of Allied Prisoners-of-war and Internees Organization at Ambarawa Banjoebiroe.

A Dutchwoman was killed in Batavia by extremists.

Dr. Van Mook read to the press extracts from Queen Wilhelmina's speech in Dec. 1942, and pointed out that the principles she laid down had already been put into practice with great success by Gen. MacArthur in other parts of the East Indies. The conflict in Java was, he said, due to Japanese propaganda and to the isolation of the island from the rest of the world. The Dutch realized that the old colonial system should go, and that Indonesians should have an ever-increasing share in the government. As soon as a safe and free atmosphere had been restored he was ready and anxious to discuss the country's future with the Indonesian leaders.

Oct. 16.—The Indonesian Republican radio broadcast from Bandoeng that Dr. Soekarno's Government in no way agreed to the "declaration of war" by the Indonesian People's Army.

The nationalists held their first convention, when some 180 delegates from Java and Madura met in Batavia and discussed the constitution.

It was reported that (1) Extremists had arrested at Semarang the staffs of the Prisoners Organization and the Red Cross; (2) at Magellang and Jogjakarta they had disarmed and interned all the Japanese except 300 naval men on guard at Jogjakarta airfield. Red Cross workers at Jogjakarta had been interned and the local police imprisoned, (3) at Depok large armed gangs had been terrorizing the countryside and 17 members of a colony of Dutch, Eurasians, and

Javanese Christians had been killed, (4) at Surabaya the Extremists controlled the telegraph lines. The Swedish Consulate there had asked to be withdrawn, (5) the British forces were being reinforced by an Indian Brigade.

Oct. 18.—Dr. Hatta, vice-president of the Soekarno "Government", told the press that the Indonesians did not want colonial or semi-colonial status. He regretted the disorders, but said that they were due mainly to the fear of Dutch rule aroused by the returning N.I.C.A. (Netherlands Indies Civil Administration), and the arrival of Dutch troops. The Government was forming a "peace preservation corps" and taking other measures to quell disorder.

He could have no official meeting with Dr. van Mook until they could find a basis for discussion. They wished to state their case before an international court. In the meantime they asked that (1) no more Dutch troops should be landed, (2) the Dutch troops already in the country should be removed, (3) the N.I.C.A. should remain quiescent, (4) until the situation had been reviewed by the world Powers the Soekarno "Government" should be recognized in the interests of law and order, (5) the Allied army, excluding the Dutch elements, should confine itself to the care of prisoners-of-war and internees, and to disarming the Japanese.

Oct. 19.—The director of economic affairs of the N.E.I. Government stated that the Government had bought 70,000 tons of U.S. Army supplies for the relief of the people of Java. Over 4 million Javanese had died from starvation and disease during the Japanese occupation.

A force of Gurkhas landed at Semarang and took over the city without opposition except from a number of Japanese.

Oct. 20.—Gen. Christison occupied key points in Java and Sumatra, where the Japanese were disarmed and Allied prisoners and internees cared for.

Oct. 21.—Nationalist leaders, who had now seen General Hawthorn's proclamation instituting military government, stated that they accepted this, but stated that B.K.R. (the "peace preservation corps") was an expansion of the civil police necessitated by the disorders and should not be disarmed. (The B.K.R. was responsible for very many of the excesses occurring all over the island, including ill-treatment of internees in gaols and internment camps and the massacre of 150 Japanese in the civil gaol at Semarang.)

Statement by the Dutch Foreign Minister. (*see The Netherlands.*)

MALAYA. *Oct. 10.*—British Colonial Secretary's statement on the formation of a Malayan Union. (*see Great Britain.*)

THE NETHERLANDS. *Oct. 12.*—The Premier, in a broadcast, said the Government would not be forced into negotiations on Indonesian independence, nor would it change its principles. It would, however, be "ready to deliberate with a large group of Indonesians who want Indonesia to occupy a self-governing place in the Empire".

Oct. 13.—The "Indonesian People's Army's" declaration of war. (*see Java.*)

Oct. 15.—Indonesian shooting of Dutch, and Dr. van Mook's statement. (*see Java.*)

The Governor-General of the Netherlands East Indies, Jonkheer van Starkenborgh, resigned, because of the Government's attitude to the Indonesian nationalists in Java.

Oct. 16.—The Minister for Oversea Territory told Parliament that Britain had requested them to get in contact with the Indonesians. The Government however, refused to negotiate with Dr. Soekarno as he had "completely identified himself with the Japanese régime and is completely hostile to the Netherlands". Armed forces would be sent as quickly as possible to co-operate with the British in Java.

Oct. 17.—Loan granted from the Export-Import Bank. (*see U.S.A.*)

Oct. 20.—The Foreign Minister told the British press that the Government had repeatedly and publicly shown that, far from condemning the nationalist movement in Java they readily recognized all that was healthy in it, but they could not condone the excesses which the leaders seemed unable to prevent. Fortunately, however, there were many nationalists who, once they were freed from intimidation, were as willing and anxious to work with the Dutch authorities as the latter were to work with them. Once things settled down, they would be seen to constitute a vast majority.

NORWAY. *Oct. 8.—The General Election was held and resulted in Labour securing the largest number of seats, with the Liberals second, and the Conservatives third.*

PALESTINE. *Oct. 5.—Mass demonstrations were held in Jerusalem, Haifa, and Tel Aviv in protest against the White Paper of 1939.*

Oct. 10.—A large body of armed Jews attacked the Atlit clearance camp for immigrants, and after overpowering the Arab and Jewish policemen released over 200 immigrants. An Arab constable was shot dead when a police party tried to track down the Jews. Later the police intercepted a group of 50 immigrants and arrested 9 of them.

British troops and police searched parts of Tel Aviv and were attacked by a large crowd of workers. Fifteen people were injured. Several thousand British troops landed at Haifa.

Oct. 11.—Armed Jews raided a camp near Tel Aviv and seized a large number of small arms and equipment.

Lord Gort received the President of the National Council of Palestine Jews and the acting chairman and the head of the political department of the Jewish Agency.

Oct. 16.—18 Jews and 2 Jewesses were sentenced to imprisonment by a military court in Haifa for illegally possessing arms.

Oct. 18.—President Truman's statement to the press on Jewish immigration. (*see U.S.A.*)

The texts of the King of Saudi Arabia's letter to President Roosevelt and the President's reply on April 5, 1945, were issued in London. The King said that the Jewish claim to live in Palestine was based on no

historical argument nor on any natural right, since the Arabs had lived there for 3,500 years B.C. and had ruled it alone, or with the Turks for some 1,300 years, whereas the Jews had reigned sporadically for only 380 years.

Homes for Jews could be provided by the whole world. Palestine had borne more than its share. The formation of a Jewish State in Palestine would be "a deadly blow to the Arabs and a constant threat to peace", endangering all neighbouring countries.

The President replied that his Government's attitude remained unchanged: that no decision on Palestine would be taken without full consultation with both Arabs and Jews, and that he would take no action hostile to the Arab people.

Oct. 20.—Publication of joint Note re Palestine from the Governments of Syria, Egypt, etc. (see U.S.A.)

PERSIA. *Oct. 17.—The British Embassy announced that only 84 British troops remained in Teheran and they would be withdrawn by Nov. 7.*

POLAND. *Oct. 13.—Repatriation from Germany. (see Germany.)*

Oct. 15.—M. Bierut, the Acting President, told the press in Warsaw, that peace in Europe, as well as in Poland, depended on Polish-Russian relations. This did not imply that Poland would like a political or economic system similar to that of the U.S.S.R. Poland wanted to be completely independent, sovereign, and free, and to co-operate with the U.S.S.R. in a spirit of friendship.

He estimated that some 6 million Poles were awaiting repatriation, which was being held up by lack of transport.

Referring to Teschen, M. Bierut stated that it was mostly inhabited by Poles. The Government did not wish to use force, but to settle the question in a friendly way. He regretted that the Czechoslovak Government had not responded to their proposals. They wished to co-operate with other Powers, as they had with the U.S.S.R. in signing the 25-year treaty of friendship.

Oct. 19.—The ambassador in London stated that the Government had stopped all forced repatriation of Germans, but many were leaving on their own initiative as exiled Poles returned to claim their homes.

PORtUGAL. *Oct. 7.—The Prime Minister announced that political parties would be allowed to be formed and to function as long as their programmes remained within the framework of the régime.*

Oct. 8.—The first political meeting was held in Lisbon.

Oct. 12.—The Premier removed the censorship on the press in anticipation of the General Election on Nov. 18.

Oct. 13.—The Premier granted a political amnesty and decreed the suppression of the "special régime" for the punishment of political offences. In future the accused would be tried by the ordinary courts.

*Oct. 14.—Press censorship was reimposed, and the Premier suppressed *Diario Popular* after its director had refused to publish an*

editorial in favour of the régime. Several other articles in the press were suppressed.

Oct. 16.—Opposition leaders informed the Government of their refusal to take part in the elections.

SAUDI ARABIA. *Oct. 14.*—Reports reached Cairo that Rashid Ali el Gailani had reached Saudi Arabia and claimed asylum.

SOUTH AFRICA. *Oct. 9.*—The Government ratified the United Nations Charter by executive action.

Oct. 17.—The Deputy Premier in London. (*see Great Britain.*)

SPAIN. *Oct. 15.*—Moscow radio's call to Catalans. (*see U.S.S.R.*)

Oct. 17.—The Duke of Alva's statement in London. (*see Great Britain.*)

Oct. 20.—A decree was published granting an amnesty to all political prisoners convicted before the end of the civil war on April 1, 1939.

SWEDEN. *Oct. 18.*—The Government decided to forbid the export of uranium and to forbid its extraction, without Government licence.

SYRIA AND THE LEBANON. *Oct. 5.*—The Syrian Government ordered military forces to be sent to the frontier to prevent illegal immigration of Jews.

Oct. 11.—It was announced in Damascus that Syrian frontier guards had arrested 4 Jews attempting to cross the border into Palestine.

Oct. 12.—Demonstrations, led by students, occurred in Damascus in protest against Zionist claims regarding Palestine.

Oct. 13.—The Presidents, Prime Ministers, and other Ministers of the two countries met at Zabadani, and issued a *communiqué* declaring that they had decided to act jointly with other Arab States to combat "Zionist infiltration". They also discussed the evacuation of Allied troops and the prevention of illegal entries of Jews and of arms into Palestine and the Levant generally.

TANGIER. *Oct. 11.*—The Mendub arrived back, with an escort of 400 *goums* sent by the French to garrison the Zone in place of the Spanish troops. The Mendub, addressing the people, thanked the Allies for the restitution of his rights, and promised to uphold the cause of justice among the Sultan's subjects.

The last of the Spanish police and native armed guards were withdrawn.

TURKEY. *Oct. 12.*—The Cabinet issued a decree establishing a naval commando defence service to consist of all men from 16 to 60 and women from 20 to 45.

Oct. 17.—M. Jevad Achikalin was appointed Ambassador to London.

U.S.A. *Oct. 8.*—The President told the press that the engineering knowledge necessary for producing the atomic bomb was shared by

the U.S.A. with Britain and Canada, and that no other country must have access to this knowledge.

Oct. 10.—Mr. Byrnes, speaking to the press on plans for the formation of a Far Eastern Advisory Council, said that in August the State Department had proposed its formation to China, the U.S.S.R., and Britain, and had informed Canada, New Zealand, France, the Netherlands, and the Philippines of the plan. The proposal had been accepted, and Britain had asked for the inclusion of India, and that the commission should be authorized to sit in Tokyo as well as Washington. It was agreed that India should be invited and that the commission could meet elsewhere than Washington. The U.S.S.R. had proposed that its formation should be preceded by the establishment of a control commission for Japan. This proposal, Mr. Byrnes said, was a matter for the President and the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Mr. Byrnes announced that Mr. Mark Etheridge had been appointed to visit Bulgaria to investigate conditions there in accordance with an agreement reached at Potsdam. As a result of similar investigations the Hungarian Government had been recognized. He also said that before the Foreign Ministers' meeting in London he had tried to get the Italian armistice terms moderated, but Britain and the U.S.S.R. would not agree. He added that it had been agreed at the Berlin Conference that each of the 3 Powers should approach the Turkish Government separately with a view to the revision of Montreux Convention and the internationalization of the Dardanelles.

Oct. 11.—The President of Chile arrived in Washington.

Oct. 15.—The Government stated that they were prepared to recognize the Provisional Government of Austria.

Oct. 16.—Gen. Eisenhower's letter to the President on the welfare of Jews in the U.S. zone in Germany was published. He stated that the report sent to the President in August by the U.S. member of the inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees was made in July, since when there had been many changes, and thousands of Jewish lives had been saved. In July there were about 1,000 Jews in their former concentration camps, but these had been too ill to be moved.

Oct. 17.—A loan of 50 million dollars was granted by the Export-Import Bank to the Netherlands with interest at 2½ per cent for the purchase of farm and manufactured products in the U.S.A.

Credit agreement with the U.S.S.R. (*see U.S.S.R.*)

Oct. 18.—The President told the press that Mr. Attlee had not accepted his suggestion that 100,000 Jews should be admitted into Palestine, but had mentioned a figure of something over 1,800 a month as the number who might be admitted.

Text of President Roosevelt's letter to King Ibn Saud. (*see Palestine*)

Oct. 20.—The Legations of Egypt, Syria, The Lebanon, and Iraq published a joint Note submitted to the U.S. Secretary of State on Oct. 12. It urged that "no change should take place in the status of Palestine without the consent of the Arabs". Any proposal to permit land sales and free immigration of Jews would "only be at the expense

of the Arabs", and while a Zionist political State could be created in Palestine it could only be done with the help of external force.

The terms were announced of an arrangement with Belgium designed to make up to Belgium the \$90 million she supplied to the U.S. Forces in excess of lend-lease aid from the U.S.A.

U.S.S.R. Oct. 8.—Argentine Government's attempt to establish diplomatic relations. (*see Argentina.*)

Oct. 15.—Moscow radio called on the people of Catalonia to "unite and rise for a free Catalonia and a free Spain".

Oct. 17.—An agreement was signed with the U.S.A. for the delivery of over £90 million worth of lend-lease goods.

Oct. 19.—The Russian delegation's signature to the constitution of the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization. (*see Canada.*)

VENEZUELA. Oct. 18.—A revolt by Army officers began in Caracas. Gen. Medina Angarita surrendered to the rebels, and Gen. Lopez Contreras, Gen. Moran, and Dr. Iragorri were arrested.

Oct. 19.—The rebels, using tanks, gained control of all the major army garrisons and the central police H.Q. in Caracas. Fighting occurred in which some 300 people were killed and many wounded. Rebels clashed with loyal troops in Maracay.

Reports reaching the U.S.A. indicated that the rebels had the support of the left party, Acción Democrática. The rebel leaders had stated that they stood for the establishment of a democratic Government under which the Army would be separated from politics. Young men in the Army were revolting against being made the tools of rival militarists, and supported the principles of Acción Democrática.

Oct. 20.—More fighting occurred in Caracas. Gen. Jurado, President of Lara, joined the rebel movement.

The Socialist leader, Bettancourt, who headed the revolutionaries, made a statement in Caracas that his régime planned important social reforms.

Oct. 21.—Serious fighting broke out again when National Guard units loyal to President Angarita intervened in Caracas and tried to recapture the military school, where the President and other senior officials were reported to be held prisoner.

YUGOSLAVIA. Oct. 10.—Dr. Subasitch and M. Sutej resigned.

Oct. 14.—The text of a letter from Marshal Tito to Dr. Subasitch was issued in which he stated that Dr. Subasitch's resignation was part of a move "to create conditions in our country, by whatever means, to provoke foreign intervention".

Oct. 21.—A letter drawn up by a meeting called by the Archbishop of Zagabria was read in all Catholic churches protesting against the "open persecution in all but name" of the Catholic Church. Priests had been arrested, and 243 executed, schools and institutes had been closed, and church land expropriated.

THE SINO-SOVIET TREATY

The following is the text of the letters exchanged between Mr. Molotov and Mr. Wang Shih-chieh on the occasion of the signature of the Sino-Soviet Treaty in August. The Treaty and Agreements were published in full in Supplement No. 5.

FROM M. MOLOTOV TO MR. WANG SHIH-CIEH

In connection with the signing on this date of the Treaty of Friendship and Alliance between China and the U.S.S.R. I have the honour of placing on record that the following provisions are understood by both Contracting Parties in the following way:

1. In accordance with the spirit of the above Treaty and for implementation of its general idea and purposes the Soviet Government is ready to render China moral support and assistance with military equipment and other material resources, this support and assistance to be given fully to the National Government as the Central Government of China.

2. In the course of the negotiations on the ports of Dalny and Port Arthur, also on the joint operation of the Chinese—Changchun Railway, the Soviet Government regarded the Three Eastern Provinces as part of China and again confirmed its respect for China's full sovereignty over the Three Eastern Provinces and recognition of their territorial and administrative integrity.

3. As to the latest events in Sinkiang, the Soviet Government confirms that, as stated in Article V of the Treaty of Friendship and Alliance, it has no intention of interfering in China's internal affairs. In the event that you, Mr. Minister, confirm your Agreement with such understanding of the above points, the present Note and your answer to it shall constitute part of the above Treaty of Friendship and Alliance.

FROM MR. WANG SHIH-CIEH TO M. MOLOTOV

In view of the desire for independence repeatedly expressed by the people of Outer Mongolia, the Chinese Government declares that after Japan's defeat, if a plebiscite of the people of Outer Mongolia confirms this desire, the Chinese Government will recognize the independence of Outer Mongolia in her existing boundaries.

The above statement will be binding after ratification of the Treaty of Friendship and Alliance signed by the Chinese Republic and the U.S.S.R. on Aug. 14, 1945.

FROM M. MOLOTOV TO MR. WANG SHIH-CIEH

Hereby I confirm receipt of your Note in which you state that: (*here follows the text of that Note as above.*)

The Soviet Government with satisfaction takes note of the above Note of the Government of the Chinese Republic and declares on its part that it will respect the State independence and territorial integrity of the Mongolian People's Republic (Outer Mongolia).